Hillsborough Recorder.

UNION, THE CONSTITUTION, AND THE LAWS—THE GUARDIANS OF OUR LIBERTY.

Vol. XVIII. THURSDAY, JANUARY 17, 1839. No. 953.

Selected for the Hillsborough Recorder.

LETTER VIII.

The duty of all men to become rich.

Concluded

Mr Editor:—It has been shown in the preceding letter, that the private and domestic duties of individuals, and the interest of the Redeemer's kingdom, make it the duty of men to acquire riches. It remains to be shown how wealth can make us happy.

The charity of the gospel is one half of it; just as love to man is one half of the moral law. It cannot be accounted for, why the duty of charity occupies such a prominent place in the gospel, unless christian benevolence be intimately connected with the best interests of man. And so it is. And God has called to no duty for which he has not provided grace that will enable us to perform it. "He that giveth to the poor shall not lack." Prov. xxviii. 27. "He that hath pity on the poor lendeth to the Lord, and that he hath given he will repay again." Prov. xix. 17. These are God's own words: they are literally true, and will be fulfilled.

Now, we have it in our power to prove the faithfulness of God, by complying with his demands, giving of our substance, relying on his promises and trusting to his word. How happy that man must be, who thus holds a seal, as it were, by which he may constantly know that there is no danger in doing his duty. It is this way, in part, that our riches make us happy.

Misers are not happy. They are always dreading want and suffering. They fear that they have not enough to supply the necessaries, much less the comforts of life. Nothing will relieve them of this fear, but inducing them to part with a portion of what they possess. Christians suffer from the same source. They do not always feel that the Lord has dealt bountifully with them. They speak of hard times, and scanty allowance, and dread to indulge themselves in the necessaries of religion. They let institutions, absolutely necessary for their good, be neglected; live without a house of worship, a minister, a good school, a religious newspaper and good books. Now God can, and sometimes does, take away by his providence much that they have, and still they do not come to want: still they see there is enough left to keep them comfortable. Now how much happier would this man have felt, if instead of beholding his riches snatched from him by an angry providence, he had spent them in relieving the poor, or in propagating the gospel.

It matters not how much wealth we may have: until we feel a confidence in God to do our duty, we cannot be happy. It is sweet to receive our daily bread from the hand of God, though there be not a crumb left. This pleasure is derived from a confidence in God's faithfulness. But it is still more pleasant to find that by doing good to others, God does not permit our own interests to suffer, but that they are rather improved thereby. It is true, that there may seem to be in it, something contrary to the wisdom of man. But the wisdom of man is foolishness with God. "There is that maketh himself rich, yet hath nothing; there is that maketh himself poor, yet hath great riches." Prov. xiii. 7. "There is that that scattereth, and yet increases: there is that that withholdeth more than is meet, but it tendeth to poverty." Prov. xi. 24. Now, amidst the anxieties which disturb our peace, it is good to know that we may do our duty, and in doing it are pursuing the surest way to become and remain happy and wealthy.

Men cannot be happy in this world until they have the charity of the gospel; they must feel it to be a great privilege, and a pleasant duty, to be called upon to assist in every good work, or they will find it exceedingly difficult to be happy. There are so many things to be done, and require so much effort, money, and time, that nothing but a warm hearted love for them can enable us to endure with patience the repeated applications made for aid. Shall the church permit all the benevolent institutions of the day to languish and die, when she has all the means for sustaining them? It is by sustaining and carrying forward these institutions, that the light of the gospel shall reach every land and nation. Now if we believe the Bible, it is by acting up to the full amount of our duty in spreading the gospel, that men are to become happy and wealthy. God has said so. One or two closing remarks.

1. Every candid reader who has followed me carefully through these letters must be convinced, that the Bible requires all men to use all honest means faithfully to acquire the things of this world.

2. After the wealth or property of this world is obtained in an honest way, the Bible teaches us what use to make of it. No man can be in doubt on the subject, who is a faithful Bible reader.

3. No man who is an honest Bible reader, can be in doubt for one moment but that wealth when honestly obtained, and properly used, bestows happiness upon the individual possessing it.

4. Every man who studies the Bible, knows that happiness is not to be found in the possession of a small or large portion of property in itself. Happiness is derived from property in the use made of it.

5. The Bible also clearly teaches that every benevolent man is happy, just in proportion to his benevolence. This truth is confirmed by the experience of every benevolent man.

6. The Bible also clearly teaches that all misers are miserable, and all covetous persons are idolators. The plain inference is, that men after they have honestly procured property, are not to use it as they please, but in the disposition of it they are to be governed by the Bible rules.

7. The Bible declares that riches are dangerous things when honestly obtained, if improperly used. They have blasted the brightest intellectual prospects, depraved the moral character, and destroyed the souls of millions. G.

For the Hillsborough Recorder.

Mr. Editor:—In reply to Mr. G.'s letters I beg leave to say, that I think him mistaken in the start; The *duty* of all men to become rich. The idea carried out, certainly proves more than Mr. G. would wish, namely, that none but the rich are doing the will of God; and consequently, in reference to this matter, the poor are all sinning against their Maker, in not becoming rich; for Mr. G. says, they all have the means at their own disposal; at least this is implied in the term, the duty of all men, &c. Now how does this agree with the language of inspiration, in Ecclesiastes ix. 11? I think him also mistaken in the proof, namely, the *desire* to be so. This also proves too much; for it follows, that whatever a man desires, that he ought to pursue, so far at least as it is a law of his nature. How will this agree with Matt. v. 28? If our nature was not corrupted, it would be our duty to take it as a guide, but not as it is. Unassisted by revelation, it will inevitably lead us astray, and perhaps in nothing more certain, than in the mammon of unrighteousness. "They that will be rich," says the Apostle Paul, 1 Tim. vi. 9. "fall into temptation, and a snare, and into many foolish and hurtful lusts, which drown men in destruction and perdition." To say that they that will be rich, that is at all hazards, is the meaning of the Apostle here, is but solemn trifling: he speaks just what he means, and means just what he speaks; it is the unavoidable consequence of riches; therefore we may say with certainty, "how hardly shall they that have riches enter into the kingdom of heaven." Earthly riches are a great obstacle to salvation; because it is almost impossible to possess them, and not set our hearts upon them; and they who love the world, the love of the Father is not in them. 1 John ii. 15. To be rich, therefore, is, in general, a great misfortune, and whether this is or is not believed by Mr. G. or others, it notwithstanding is a fact, that nothing short of a miracle of mercy can save the rich man. Christ himself affirms the extreme difficulty, with an oath, verily; but who of the rich either hears or believes him? Moderate poverty, as one observes, is a great talent in order to salvation, but it is one which but few desire. The advice, therefore, of Mr. G. to get riches, and then to indulge in the luxurious use of them, is, in my view at least, unwise, unsafe, and antiscriptural. Unwise, because it directly leads to the world, from God, and into temptation; antiscriptural, because men are nowhere commanded to seek the wealth, or riches, of this world, but every where dissuaded from it. They are nowhere directed to provide things whereby to fare sumptuously every day, but to mortify the flesh, with the desires of it, and bring all into proper subjection, that no root of bitterness may spring up and jeopardise the soul's salvation.

Mr. G. says that Abraham was rich, and left Isaac rich, and him Jacob, &c. Now that Abraham was rich, and Isaac also, there is no dispute; but that Isaac left Jacob rich, remains yet to be proven; indeed, if he will read Genesis xxvii. 41–45. I think he will see the impropriety of supposing that Jacob took away much of his father's estate; but from any thing left us as evidence to the contrary, we must infer that he came to his uncle's house a poor runaway boy. He became very wealthy, but it was by the blessing of God upon his twenty years labour; Gen. xxx. 43., but whether he received any part of his father's estate, I believe the Bible is silent. And that he left his sons rich, is not very likely, since Pharaoh, through the influence of Joseph, gave them the land of Goshen for a residence; and we have no account that there was any other change of circumstance, by Pharoah that knew not Joseph, than to heap heavy burdens upon them, to keep them from multiplying too fast. Exod. i. 11. Indeed, all the wealth possessed by any, or all of the foregoing characters, was given them of the Lord; and if the Lord bless in basket and store, we ought to be thankful for them, and use them to his glory. Who that views the scriptural accounts alone of the dire consequences of becoming rich in the things of this world, can for a moment plead for it, as an indispensable duty? Look at David's transgression, Solomon's departure from the Lord, with a host of others that might be brought to view, whose hearts, in all probability, would have remained with the Lord, had they been in but moderate circumstances. Q.

A REPORT

to the Board of Trustees of Davidson College, on the importance of the

SILK CULTURE

in the western parts of North and South Carolina, made in compliance with their request

By the Rev. R. M. MORRISON, D. D. President of said College.

Every enlightened and benevolent friend to civilized society, should feel a deep interest in its Agricultural prosperity. Upon the labors of those who cultivated the soil, all other classes must depend for the means of sustenance and improvement. Whatever tends to render their industry more profitable and their fields and firesides more inviting, will minister directly to the general welfare of the community. It is wise policy in every government to extend a fostering and improving hand to that business which stands most essentially connected with its existence and security. However much importance may be justly attached to the Commerce and Manufactures of this country, it cannot be reasonable or safe to overlook its Agriculture, by which its Commerce must grow, and its Manufactures be sustained. And yet how few look to our Farms with the design of improving their condition and elevating their characters? How little is written to direct their labours to the most profitable result? How little is done by enlightened men, to render them more satisfied with their employment? It will be a disastrous day to the virtue and freedom of this land, if public sentiment should ever depreciate the honest and ennobling labours of those who sow and reap for the public good.

It is undoubtedly true wisdom in Agriculture to suit the articles of cultivation to the climate and soil of the inhabitants and to their circumstances in other respects. In some parts of the south, Cotton, Sugar and Rice can be so profitably raised, that those who are engaged in their cultivation may well be satisfied. In the West, the rich lands and luxuriant pasturage, render grain and live stock a good business, to supply the planters of the south. In the North, the mode of farming is admirably suited to the local circumstances of the people, and they share the rewards of their well directed industry. But in parts of Virginia and North and South Carolina, it is very different. Blessed generally with a rich soil and salubrious climate, this *middle region* is owned by a substantial, intelligent and virtuous population, who live with as much comfort and independence as most others. They can procure all the necessaries of life, and find time to enjoy them. But there is no staple product so profitable as to concentrate the energies of society. Hence, the labours of farmers in this region are divided among various articles for market, which are heavily transported, vary much in their prices, and are very exhausting to the soil, at least in their present mode of cultivation. Hence, we find that want of rapid and extensive improvement *in any one thing*, which the united energies of the community tend to produce.

As evidence that the Farmers to whom we now allude, are dragging heavily under efforts to cultivate what is not best adapted to their circumstances, it might be asked how many hundred of intelligent and enterprising planters in North Corolina, put forth their energy year after year, in growing from three to five hundred pounds of seed Cotton on the acre, when the same skill and labor in cultivation would produce in Alabama or Mississippi, from twelve to fifteen hundred pounds? How many others reap from five to eight bushels of Wheat per acre, when the same amount of labour in Illinois or Indiana, would be rewarded by twenty or thirty bushels per acre? Multitudes, feeling these difficulties and allured by the prospect of greater gains, have forsaken all the privileges of this interesting section of country, for the hazards and privations and temptations of the West and South-west. Without spending time in condemning those who have thus acted, may we not inquire what can be done to remove this temptation, and render ourselves and our children better satisfied with this fair, moral and interesting part of our country? May not our Farmers engage in some other business, more profitable to themselves, less destructive to their lands, more consistent with the education and improvement of their children, and more conducive to the prosperity of society at large, than the cultivation of Cotton?

Believing the cultivation of Silk to be a practicable, safe, interesting and very profitable employment, and well suited to our soil, climate, and the circumstances of our population, we proceed to enumerate some of the advantages to be expected from it.

1. It requires comparatively but little land. Where land is abundant and its price low, the quantity to be possessed for cultivation is not the chief consideration. It is the expense of cultivating large quantities for small profits to which we allude. In the mode of farming now practised in our country, scores of acres must be attended and exhausted too, to fill our barns with plenty. In proportion as the *quality* decreases in fertility, the *quantity* is increased to supply the defect. Field after field is thus worn out, and the work of *clearing* and *exhausting* goes on, in proportion as the proprietor increases the means of *owning* and *consuming*. Every man must know that if one farmer can realize as much from ten acres as his neighbor does from two hundred acres, and with less labor and expense, that he is a great gainer by such cultivation. This is known and acknowledged to be the great defect in our present system of Agriculture. The expense of opening, fencing and cultivating farms large in *surface* but lean in *products* is so great, that few men receive a fair compensation for the labour bestowed upon them. But it is not so with the Mulberry. One acre well covered with trees will yield, (in the estimation of many skilful cultivators) foliage enough to feed a million of silk worms. Every 3000 worms it is estimated will produce a pound of raw silk, worth at the lowest calculation, $4 per pound. This will show the remarkable sum of $1,333 as the product of one acre of land. The expense of cultivation will be variously estimated by different persons and different circumstances. But suppose it even $333 per acre, which is much above the common estimate, it will leave $1000 as the product of an acre, after paying all expense. Let those who are incredulous reduce the estimate even one-half, and still the balance is worthy of attention. Having examined the estimates of sixteen different growers of Silk, we find their calculations average about a $1000 to the acre. We feel no disposition to be carried into extravagant and hazardous speculations by high sounding calculations of immense gain by short and easy methods. But from a careful examination of facts and some reflection upon their adaptation to our circumstances, we have no doubt that at least $100 per acre may be reasonably expected after paying all the expense of cultivation. Should this conclusion be correct, is not the business worthy a fair trial?

2. Our climate and soil are well suited to the growth of the Mulberry. The *Morus Nigra*, or common black Mulberry, grows luxuriantly in all this country, as a natural tree. The *Morus Alba*, or white Italian Mulberry, grows without any difficulty, as repeated experiments in various parts of our country have clearly proved. The *Mourus Multicaulis*, or Chinese Mulberry, also grows luxuriantly in our climate, as can be attested by many who have made the experiment. It is now extensively cultivated in most of the Northern and some of the Western States. We possess great advantages for its cultivation, as the mildness of our winters will secure, not only its roots, but even its branches from being killed with frost. The Silk Worm will feed profitably upon any of these species of the tree. The Silk made from the Italian and Chinese Mulberry in our climate, is as fine in fibre, as strong in texture, and as brilliant in colour, as that of any other country. The Italian Mulberry is easily propagated from the seed, and will do well either in hedges or standard trees. The Morus Multicaulis is propagated by the roots or cuttings, grows rapidly, yields a large leaf, and is very tenacious of life. Either of these species may be reared to any extent the cultivator may desire, with an expense comparatively small, and in a short time. Even the smallest farms may afford the most suitable ground for any number of trees which their proprietors might desire, without diminishing the quantity necessary for other purposes. All the Mulberry trees require will be protection by safe fences and sufficient tillage to keep the soil clean and loose.

3. The cultivation of Silk does not require a pressure of engagements or consuming stock during the whole year.

Those who grow Cotton and Tobacco find the whole year filled with perplexing labors to rear and gather and market their crops. This is true to an extent which operates greatly against proper attention to other things and the improvement of the soil. Thousands of children are kept from school under pressure of cultivating Cotton, who might otherwise receive good educations and find time to improve their minds. Not only so, but the kind of farming which requires hard labor all the year also demands a heavy consumption during the same time. Constant labourers must be fed and clothed. In addition to this, a supply of horses or mules must be kept, in proportion to the extent of cultivation, the support of which is a constant tax. But in the cultivation of Silk, only about six or seven weeks of the year demand a pressure of business. In that length of time the Silk Worms grow to their maturity and spin their threads. The reeling of the cocoons can be done by few persons and at leisure periods of the year. This will afford at least ten months of the year in which the labourers may be engaged in some other profitable business. Whether the cultivator depends upon his own or hired labourers, the Silk at least will be free from the expense of constant toil and constant consumption. Very few horses are required, as the trees need comparatively little cultivation, and one or two carts would haul leaves to supply a considerable cocoonery. Those who are taught by melancholy experience how heavy is the burden of *constant consumers*, in the present mode of farming, should certainly appreciate these items in favor of Silk. Most of the labor during the feeding season might be as profitably performed by women and children as any others, and thus employment be given to thousands in our country who need its elevating influence.

4. Silk is always in demand, at a uniform price, and is easily transported to market.

For many of the products of our soil the prices are constantly fluctuating, thus leading to unsettled and disappointed expectations. Our remote situation from good markets, subjects us to heavy costs and much labour in disposing of what we have to sell. But the demand for Silk is constant and its price high. The value of Silk imported into the United States is from 15 to $20,000,000 annually. As one pound of Silk would be worth as much as forty pounds of Cotton, at their present prices, the labor and expense of transportation to market would be very little. And were its cultivation to become general, manufactories within our own section of country might be erected and become profitable.

5. The profits of the Silk Culture are very great.

We are well assured that the great mass of society will not change their mode of agriculture, until they are convinced that it will be to their interest to do so. The obstacles which ignorance and prejudice raise against new plans of farming are so great that multitudes persevere in their opposition to measures from which they might be greatly benefitted. It is useless to find fault with men for neglecting improvements for their own good, so long as they are destitute of proper information. Hence, if any essential and permanent changes are made in the agriculture of our country, knowledge must be diffused, experiments must be made, the reproaches of the ignorant must be over looked, and the leaders, at least, in such improvements, must have energy enough to follow truth, and be governed by facts. It is no matter of surprise that the community should be backward to engage in any business of which they know comparatively little. Our confidence is then strong, that an impartial examination of facts on this subject, may lead our fellow men to see how much their own prosperity might be promoted by giving it a fair trial. Omiting for the present, its cultivation in China, Italy and France, a few facts will be given in reference to its progress in this country.

In the early history of Georgia, Pennsylvania and New Jersey, the practicability of making the first kind of Silk in this country, was fully proved by repeated experiments. Within a few years past a new spirit of enterprise has pervaded many parts of our land on this subject. In Connecticut, Massachusetts, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Ohio, and some other states, many persons are engaging largely and successfully in the business. Four of the New England states encourage the cultivation by legislative bounties, and a large portion of their inhabitants are engaged in it. The single county of Windham, Ct., produced in 1834 Silk to the value of nearly a $1,000,000. Four girls in the neighborhood of Boston made Silk in one year to the amount of $1470, and their attention was given to it only a part of the year. Companies with large capital are forming in the northern and middle states to prosecute the growth of Silk more extensively. A number of manufactories have already been established and are worked with energy and success. The committee on agriculture in Congress having collected information from various parts of our country, made an interesting report on this subject in April 1838, commending in the highest terms its connexion with the best interests of society. They express the following sentiments:

"From all the information which the committee have been able to obtain, they are induced to believe that no country in the world, is better adapted to the production of Silk or the Sugar Beet, than most parts of the United States; whether we consider the soil, the climate, or the habits of the people. The worn out lands of Virginia and North Carolina, and the impoverished soils of the other old states, may be advantageously appropriated to the culture of the Mulberry, and it is confidently stated by gentlemen well qualified to judge, will yield a much larger annual profit, than is usually derived from the best soils. If then there are so many inducements for the production of these two important articles; if the market is large and yearly increasing, our soil and climate adapted to the culture, and the prospect of public benefit and private gain be good, why, it may be asked, may we not become a great Silk growing and Sugar making people? We can, and the committee believe in no distant time, will so become. It only requires that public attention should be called and kept to the subject; that our agriculturists be satisfied of a fair prospect of success; and that the government should lend its aid to ensure the speedy and permanent success of the measure."

As evidence of the increasing demand for the Mulberry, it may be stated that many gentlemen in different states of the Union, who have had the foresight to plant nurseries of the Morus Multicaulis for sale, are making immense gains by disposing of rooted plants and buds for propagation.

As correct conclusions in reference to the profits of different articles, can best be gained by comparing them with each other, let a few additional facts, which all can understand, be considered in the contrast of Cotton with Silk. After selecting and preparing your best lands you plant the Cotton. As soon as it rises from the ground, it requires laborious attention in cleaning and thinning it. During its growth it must be carefully ploughed three or four times, and hoed as frequently. When it comes to maturity it must be gathered by hand, and often in the most disagreeable wheather. It must then be ginned and pressed to be ready for market. All these are laborious and expensive operations, as every cultivator knows. And after all this is done, it must then be transported to the manfacturer to be converted into thread by other expensive operations. In the other case you have only to feed the Silk Worm with Mulberry leaves, and in six weeks it will spin you a thread worth at least *forty times* as much as the Cotton. It then deposites its eggs to enable you to rear another crop, and closes your trouble in providing for it by surrendering its life. These laborers for man may be multiplied to any extent, by giving them food and shelter, and they demand nothing but the foliage from which they spin for him, the finest and most valuable fibre for his clothing, of which the world can boast. They pursue their work with diligence, leave it in the most perfect state, consume nothing but what they convert into the richest treasure, and then terminate their existence that man may reap the product of their labour. All that is necessary to yield them the proper food, is to plant and protect the Mulberry and gather its luxuriant leaves. If they even spun Cotton would it not be good policy to feed them while doing it for nothing? But when they form that which is immensely more valuable, which no other agents in nature are found capable of making, and which in every civilized country is regarded as the richest article for comfort and ornament in clothing, is it not economy to employ them? Whilst we admire the wisdom and goodness of God in creating *operatives* so skilful to work for us, and which demand nothing to support their existence, but the material which they work, certainly we ought not to overlook the economy of sharing the proceeds of their labour. The Manufactories of the present age are highly prized and justly too, because the power of steam and falling water, guided by the laws of science, is made to work out immense profits for men; thus saving the toil and expense of many human labourers and contributing greatly to the improvement and prosperity of society. But before the spindles of Cotton and Woollen factories can run, much money must be expended in buildings and machinery, and then the article must be purchased on which they work. But here the *spinners* require no costly machinery, no propelling power, and no purchased supplies. The genial rays of the sun bring them into life, the spontaneous growth of a thriving tree sustains them, the cheapest kind of buildings will shelter them, and the rich treasures which they form are all that is to be taken care of. Their number can be increased in proportion to the means of feeding them. To be sure they require careful attention and intelligent supervision. But what kind of profitable labourers do not require and deserve the same? It cannot reasonably be objected to this business, that it demands industry, care, economy and intelligence. If it affords a rich and abundant reward to knowledge, diligence and watchful attention, those whose high and delightful employment it is to direct the wise and munificent provisions of the natural world to their own support and improvement ought to rejoice in the means of doing so.

The inhabitants of the South have too long leaned for support upon the products of mere muscular strength. Too long have they been indifferent to the intelligence and virtue necessary to render even common labour cheap and productive. Too long and too dearly have they paid other men for thinking for them. If intelligent and personal and constant attention to lawful business had been regarded as a burden or a degradation either, would New England ever have been adorned with her smiling farms, her rich manufactories and her noble commerce! If no employment had been welcome, but what dispenses with care and attention, would England and Scotland ever

have been thankful for their present prosperity? In pleading for the improvement of human society, it is vain to appeal to those who are too proud to learn or too indolent to think. Our zeal in favor of the business now advocated is increased by the fact, that it will require and amply reward, habits of reflection and carefulness; believing that such habits are conducive to the order, safety and advancement of good society. Whatever encourages industry, frugality, intelligence and perseverance, promotes the public good. Whatever developes the natural and productive resouces of a country, stands in immediate connexion with the main principles of civilization. While the diffusion of knowledge which renders labour more productive, elevates the condition of men, this improvement of their individual and social condition augments their mental improvement, because it affords both the facilities and inducements to greater attainments. When the active agency of all classes of the community becomes more efficient in gaining the necessaries and comforts of life, they gain more time and inclination to teach, to learn, and cultivate their intellectual and moral powers. Whilst we believe constant employment to be essential to the safety of our characters, the more profitable this employment can be rendered, the more we may hope for the improvement and elevation of our condition. While we have natural wants they must be supplied, and the less time, toil and drudgery necessary to secure convenient food, raiment and shelter, the better for us, if disposed as we should be, to seek for the enlargement of our intellectual faculties and the cultivation of our affections. Although it is a wise and just law of our nature, that we must live by our labour, yet certainly our highest improvement is to be found in the state, in which the *less* labour serves the *body*, the *greatest* is given to the *mind*. Hence the wisest writers on Political Economy have properly regarded the means of rendering human labour the most productive, as worthy the solemn consideration of all enlightened and benevolent men.

The limits of this Report will not admit of detailed statements in reference to the mode of conducting the business, which may hereafter be given if desired. But as it is made to the Trustees of a flourishing Literary Institution in which manual labour is incorporated with study, it may not be improper to allude to a few facts, showing the peculiar adaptation of Silk to such an Institution.

1. The great value of labour thus bestowed. Whilst the employment in this Institution is prized because it preserves the health and improves the habits of the students, no objection should be felt to its lawful gain. The more profitable it can be made, the better it will subserve the great purposes for which it is demanded. If made in every respect the interest of parents that their sons should be engaged properly, they will more highly prize this feature in Our College.

2. The labour would be light. Many of the operations of common farming are laborious and unsuited to small or delicate boys. Hence one difficulty here found is to find appropriate employment for those of tender age. In the Silk business nearly all the labour required is light. The services of boys are nearly as profitable as those of men. Much of the labour will require the most uniform exercise, and thus be free from the temptations to become over-heated or exhausted. Neither will it require so much exposure to the extremes of heat or cold. It will afford suitable work for all classes.

3. The labour would give constant and cheerful exercise to the mind. The minds of students need relaxation as well as their bodies. That employment is best suited to them in which they will engage with most cheerfulness and elasticity of mind. In making Silk there are many things to awaken curiosity, to excite inquiry and reflection, and to call forth all that interest which is natural, when living objects of our care and attention depend day after day upon our watchfulness and kindness. It is the law of our nature to become interested in whatever we feed and protect. Every parent knows how easily sympathies of the youthful bosom may be awakened in favor of a special charge of living objects which could not be excited over the dull and monotonous labours of a Cotton row. An employment captivating in its details to the youthful mind, and directly tending in all its branches to the cultivation of good feelings and useful habits, is well suited to a Literary Institution.

4. The business if successfully prosecuted here would diffuse a spirit of improvement throughout the community. Many youth are here collected from different parts of our country, who will ere long exert a controling influence upon the sentiments and customs of society. Should they become convinced of the importance and value of this business, and become acquainted with its practical details by personal observation, their efforts in its favor might lead to an extensive improvement in the agriculture of our country. As men of intelligence visit this place, they might examine for themselves the evidence of its utility. That the day has dawned for the extensive rearing of Silk in North Carolina we have no doubt, and various and important reasons designate this as a favorable place for its commencement. Much valuable information might here be collected, and hence diffused to prevent those mistakes so common in a new enterprize, and often fatal to a good cause. Many young men might here learn not only to advocate its importance, but to perform the work essential to its success; and thus be prepared to direct others in its prosecution.

The following Table, prepared by the Editor of the Farmer and Gardener, published at Baltimore, shews the experiments of sixteen different persons as to the profits of an acre of land.

1. Mr. Bailiff Hont,	lbs. 137	$4	$548
2. Mr. De Homurque,	242	4	968
3. Mr E P Roberts,	180	4	720
4 Mr. Fitch,	155	4	620
5 Mr. Tufts,	155	4	620
6. Mr. Storrs,	146	4	584
7. Mr G B Smith,	180	4	720
8. Mr. Falley,	18	4	72
9. Columbian Magazine,	61	4	244
10 Count Dandolo.	198	4	792
11 Miss Rhodes,	27	4	108
12 Mr. Lambouschina,	1296	4	5184
13. Mr. Genet.	666	4	2664
14 Mr. Bradley,	333	4	1332
15. 4 Ladies in Massachusetts,	105	4	420
16. Mr. Parmentier			490
Total,			$16,086

☞ Averaged produce $1,005.

COMMON SCHOOLS.

We copy from the Raleigh Star the following act, passed at the last session of our Legislature, making preliminary preparations for the establishment of Common Schools in this state. As the matter is to be acted upon by a direct vote of the people, we shall endeavour, from time to time, to place before them every thing connected with it, tending to enable them to arrive at a correct conclusion.

An Act to divide the Counties into School Districts and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of North Carolina, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, That it shall be the duty of the sheriffs of the several counties of this state, when they advertise the next election for members of Congress, to give notice, at the same time, by public advertisement in every election precinct, that an election will be held to ascertain the voice of the people upon the subject of common schools; and all who are in favor of raising by taxatoin one dollar for every two dollars proposed to be furnished out of the literary fund, for the establishment of common schools in each school district, will deposite their vote with the word "school" written on it; those opposed to it, will vote "no school" upon their ticket; and all who vote for members of the House of Commons shall be entitled to vote. And it shall be the duty of the poll keepers to count the votes given at each precinct for school or no school, and to return the same to the sheriff, who shall count together all the votes; and if a majority shall be found in favour, of schools it shall be the duty of the sheriff to furnish a certificate of the same to the next County Court of his county; and any sheriff failing to comply with the requisitions of this act, shall suffer all the penalties imposed by law for failing to discharge his duty in any election for members of Assembly.

II. *Be it further enacted*, That the several Courts of Pleas and Quarter Sessions in each county of the state of North Carolina shall, in such county as shall determine to accept these terms, at the first court that may happen after such election, a majority of the justices of such county being present, proceed to elect not less than five, nor more than ten persons, as superintendents of common schools, for such county; and in such election it shall be necessary for a choice, that each of the persons elected shall receive a majority of the votes of all the justices present.

III. *Be it further enacted*, That said superintendents, or a majority of them, shall meet within a reasonable time thereafter, and shall have power to choose one of their number as chairman, and shall proceed to divide their respective counties into school districts, for the purpose of establishing common schools, containing not more than six miles square, but having regard to the number of the white children in each, so far as they can ascertain the same: *Provided, nevertheless*, that no greater number of school districts shall be laid off in any county than shall be equal to one for every six miles square of inhabited territory in said county.

IV. *Be it further enacted*, That said superintendents shall number the districts, and make return thereof to the first County Court in their several counties, which shall be held after the first day of January, one thousand eight hundred and forty; and it shall be the duty of said superintendents, in making their return, to designate, as well as they may, the natural boundaries and prominent objects of the boundary of each of said districts; and it shall be the duty of said court to cause such return to be recorded in the Register's office of said county.

V. *Be it further enacted*, That the aforesaid boards of superintendents, in each county, after completing the divisions as aforesaid, shall appoint not less than three, nor more than six *school committee men*, in each district, whose duty it shall be to assist said superintendents in all matters pertaining to the establishment of schools for their respective districts.

VI. *Be it further enacted*, That if any person who shall be thus appointed to serve as superintendent shall refuse or neglect to do so after having accepted said appointment, he shall forfeit and pay the sum of fifty dollars, to be recovered by action of debt in any court of record in this state: and such penalty, when recovered, to be paid over to the President and Directors of the Literary Fund, and to be appropriated to the Literary Fund; and it shall be the duty of the County Attorney for the state to prosecute suit in all such cases for and on behalf of the President and Directors of the Literary Board.

VII. *Be it further enacted*, That in any county where a majority of the votes have been for common schools, and a certificate of the same has been furnished by the sheriff to the said superintendents of common schools, it shall be the duty of the superintendents to transmit the same, with a certificate of the number of school districts in their respective counties, to the President of the Literary Board.

VIII. *Be it further enacted*, That in every county in the state, where the vote shall be in favor of common schools, it shall be the duty of the said County Courts, at the first term that shall happen after the first Monday in January, one thousand eight hundred and forty, a majority of the Justices being present, to levy a tax to the amount of twenty dollars for each district in said county, in the same manner that other county taxes are now levied for other county purposes, to be paid over to the school committee of the respective districts, upon the certificate of the chairman of the board of superintendents.

IX. *Be it further enacted*, That forty dollars out of the nett income of the literary fund for the year one thousand eight hundred and thirty-nine is hereby appropriated to each district in said counties where the vote shall be in favor of the establishment of common schools, which shall be paid by the Public Treasurer, upon the warrant of the Governor, upon the certificate of the chairman of the board of superintendents of said counties, that taxes have been levied to the amount of twenty dollars for each school district in their respective counties, and that school houses have been erected in each district sufficient to accommodate at least fifty scholars.

X. *Be it further enacted*, That every county which shall refuse or neglect to levy the tax, and build the school houses herein specified, shall at any time hereafter be entitled to receive the forty dollars hereby appropriated to each district, upon complying with the terms herein before specified.

XI. *Be it further enacted*, That if in taking the next Census of the United States, Congress shall fail to provide for ascertaining the number of inhabitants, and especially of white children in the several school districts of North Carolina, it shall be the duty of the Governor, as President of the Board of Common Schools, to make such arrangement with the Marshal of the United States for the district of North Carolina, or with his deputies in the several counties, or with such other person or persons as he may deem proper, to cause such Census to be ascertained, together with any other information which he may deem important to the establishment of a just and equal system of Common Schools throughout the state; and to communicate the same, together with a full report of the returns of the superintendents in the several counties, and the proceedings of the Board of Common Schools under this act.

XII. *And be it further enacted*, That it shall be the duty of the County Trustee, or the agent of Public accounts, in each county, to transmit to the Governor, as President of the Board of Common Schools, a full and accurate statement of the whole amount of taxes levied and collected in his county for the years one eight hundred and thirty nine and one thousand eight hundred and forty (excepting the public revenues paid into the public Treasury by the Sheriff.) specifying in such statement what were the subjects from which such taxes were levied, and how much from each source of taxation; also a full and true account of the disbursemnts of the monies so collected, showing specially what amount have been paid for the prosecution of insolvent criminals, and their maintenance in jail; and that such statement shall be returned to the Governor on or before the first day of December, one thousand eight hundred and forty: and if any county trustee or other agent of public accounts shall fail to make return as aforesaid, he shall forfeit and pay the sum of two hundred dollars, to be added to the fund for common schools; and it shall be the especial duty of the solicitor of each county to sue for the same, if any failure shall occur in his county.

CONGRESS.—In the Senate on the 7th inst. Mr. Walker introduced a bill granting to the state of Maryland the stock held by the United States in the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company, on certain conditions: 1st, that the state of Maryland shall complete the Canal to the Ohio river; and 2d, that the troops, munitions of war, &c. of the United States, shall be transported on it free of expense.

The bill for reducing and graduating the price of the public lands was taken up as the special order.

The committee, in conformity with their instructions, reported an amendment limiting the right of entry, at the reduced prices, to "those who are now, or may hereafter become actual settlers," and guarding the law from evasions.

Mr. Clay, of Alabama, then offered an amendment, proposed by the committee, further extending the privilege of entry, at the reduced prices, to those who own and cultivate adjoining lands.

Mr. Clay, of Kentucky, with due deference to the committee, must, he said, protest against the course of the committee, as contrary to their instructions. The object of the Senate in adopting the instructions was to limit the benefits of the bill to actual settlers, and to restrict the quantity of land to be entered by them. But the amendment reported made no restriction as to the quantity of land to be entered—and the committee also proposes a further extension of the right of entry to certain persons, citizens of the new states. He protested against the proposition of the committee, and indicated the objections which he should make to it. He regarded it as unconstitutional and unjust, to give the public lands to citizens of the new states at a lower price than they were sold to citizens of the old states.

Mr. Walker spoke in support of the amendments. Mr. Smith of Indiana spoke at great length, taking a general view of the land system. Mr. Walker, Mr. Clay and Mr. Roane made some further remarks, when Mr. Crittenden took the floor, and the Senate adjourned.

On the 8th, the bill was again taken up in the Senate.

Mr. Crittenden spoke for some time against the proposition to make any discrimination in favor of the people of the new states, in selling the public lands. We were the trustees of this mighty inheritance, and were bound to look to the interests of the whole people in appropriating it. The people of Kentucky were just as much entitled to have the land at a given price as the people of the new states.

He protested against the policy of giving any peculiar or pecuniary advantage to the citizens of new states. He disclaimed all hostilities to the new states, and complained that the friends of the proposition had attempted to browbeat the Senate into the measure by representing that all hostility to it would be condemned as hostility to the west. Whatever might be the views of gentlemen here who represent those states, he did not believe such a sentiment could prevail among the people of those states. Enemies to the west! Is not Kentucky a part of the west?—almost the heart and soul of the west? Kentuckians were spread over all the new states, and were intimately connected by commerce and kindred, and if hostile to the west, she was hostile to herself. But Kentucky, proud as she was of the growing importance of the west, was true to the interests of the whole union, and would do equal justice to the whole, without selfish considerations. As an American citizen, as a warm supporter of the Constitution, he would not assent to give a western man six hundred and forty acres of land at a price three hundred and twenty dollars less than that which a citizen of the old states has to pay. He would withhold no land from cultivation. He would dispose of it on easy and liberal terms. Had these terms been otherwise than easy? Had not the population of the west increased at a rate unexampled in the world? Where was the evidence of any check whatever upon the growth of the new states?

Gentlemen had as yet given no earthly reason why a landholder in the west should have a section of land for nothing, or at a less price than the people of the old states. It was a proposition unjust and unequal, and for the benefit of rich speculators.

Mr. Young, of Illinois, made a speech, the main object of which was to prove that Mr. Clay was an enemy to the West, inasmuch as he would not agree to surrender the public domain in the West, and because he had pronounced the preemption system as one of fraud and injustice.

Mr. Clay, of Alabama, and Mr. Crittenden followed, after which Mr. Merrick took the floor, and the Senate adjourned.

On the 9th, the bill to reduce and graduate the price of the public lands again coming up, Mr. Merrick and Mr. Fulton addressed the Senate. The amendment was modified on the suggestion of Mr. Niles, so as to require that the purchaser under the amendment should own *(reside upon)* and cultivate the land adjacent to that which he should purchase under the provision of the amendment.

The bill was farther amended, on motion of Mr. Buchanan, limiting the amount to 320 acres, and its operation to five years.

Mr. Clay, Kentucky, (the question on the amendment as amended yet pending,) now offered a substitute for the whole bill, providing, in its first part, that any actual settler on public land might purchase 80 acres, or less, at 50 cents per acre; from 80 to 100 acres at 75 cents per acre; and from 100 to 320 acres at $1 per acre. This substitute, in its second part, was a transcript of Mr. Clay's land bill, so called, with *necessary* modifications, one of which left the distributed money to a *free* disposal by the States on whom it should be bestowed, which was ordered to be printed.

On the 10th, Mr. Clay addressed the Senate at length in explanation and support of his substitute, and contrasting some of its principal features with those of the original bill as amended.

Mr. Buchanan replied, in opposition to the substitute, and in favor of the original bill.

The substitute was lost by a vote of 13 to 29. The amendment from the committee was then agreed to.

On motion of Mr. Benton, the bill was further amended by that portion of Mr. Clay's substitute wich allowed individual settlers to enter eighty acres, or less, at fifty cents per acre, after the land should have been fifteen years in the market—yeas 24, nays 19.

The bill, as amended, was then ordered to be printed, and the Senate adjourned.

In the House of Representatives, on the 7th inst. Mr. Adams presented a memorial from citizens of Boston and its vicinity, praying the removal of the seat of the Federal Government from Washington into some of the free states; and moved its reference to a Select Committee, with instructions to report a bill for the retrocession of the District to the states of Maryland and Virginia.

On motion of Mr. W. Cost Johnson, the petition and motion were laid on the table.

In the House, on the 8th, the bill to carry into effect the convention with Texas, and running the boundary line between Texas and the United States, was acted on in committee of the whole, reported, and finally passed.

The motion to refer the Swartwout Defalcation to a Select Committee, to be appointed by *ballot*, was taken up.

Mr. Cambreleng opposed the motion to appoint by ballot; but spoke in favor of investigation, and insisted that the Conservatives and the Morris Canal Banking Company (of which Mr. Southard is the President) participated in the frauds and defalcation.

Mr. Mason, of Va. was in favor of a committee appointed by ballot. He asked whether the country would pause to ask whether Mr. Swartwout was a Conservative or not, before they suffered the frauds of the Department to be investigated. He rebuked Mr. C. for attempting to make a party matter of the investigation, and turn it to a party account.

Mr. Garland of Va. Mr. Pickens and Mr. Cushin also spoke on the same side.

Mr. Wise said, judging of the future by the past, if this committee was appointed by the Speaker, it would be a white washing committee. He held Mr. Cambreleng to the point in controversy, whether deposite Banks were less safe than an individual depository. The gentleman from New York had contended here formerly that the Sub-Treasury system was the safest, and he announced to us that the system was in operation, and would be, lament it who might. Now, when we want to show the effect of the Sub-Treasury system, the gentleman from New York says, "you want to whitewash your friend Swartwout!"

Mr. Wise went into a history of Swartwout's connection with Jackson and with Burr's treason.

But, if a conservative stole a million and a half, how much would a loco foco have stolen? But were we reduced to such a state of degradation that the majority of this House will not suffer any default or fraud to be investigated unless it be found out that the defaulter is of a party opposed to them?

But the gentleman from New York wants to know what was done with this million and a half? Who got it? He intimates that the Morris Canal Company got a part of it. Now, sir, I know something of this Morris Canal Company, I ascertained that public money was taken out of the Girard Deposite Bank to speculate in this very stock. The money was taken by good administration men.

Mr. Boon followed in opposition to the appointment of a committee by ballot. It would throw the committee into the hands of the majority, and leave the minority not a single member. The Administration, he said, ought to have a majority in the committee.

The debate upon the motion was continued on the 9th, and the house adjourned without coming to a conclusion.

THE WAR IN SPAIN.

The Spaniards, although by no means remarkable for courage, are probably the most cruel and blood-thirsty people who urge any pretensions to civilization. Sanguinary warfare seems to be their element, and if they can find no foreign foes with whom to contend, they will cut the throats of each other, and commit acts of barbarity which would make a New Zealander shudder. Witness the long and bloody wars and revolutions in South America, and the *civil* warfare which rages in Spain at the present time. The Spaniards, if phrenology be true, must possess an enormous developement of the organ of Destructiveness.

Spain is by nature one of the finest and richest countries in the world—its climate, soil and productions, are all calculated to minister to the comfort of man—but a cruel and exterminating war has been carried on in that country for a number of years, and many thousands of the inhabitants, men, women and children, have fallen victims to the sword, and been killed while battling with their countrymen, or massacred in cold blood. The latest advices from Spain, show that instead of being sated with blood, the ferocity of the contending parties is increasing; and the Carlist General has introduced the system of shooting in cold blood all prisoners captured in battle. He lately shot ninety-five sergeants taken in a late action with Pardinas. To balance this brutality, Carlist prisoners have also been executed, and Espartero has sent to Burgos for 400 Carlist prisoners, whom he intends to shoot by way of reprisal. This has been the signal for the commencement of the reign of terror in Madrid, and one hundred and thirty respectable individuals, suspected of being favorable to Don Carlos, have been arrested in that city and thrown into prison, as hostages, to be put to death, should the Carlist chieftain commit further atrocities in revenge for the butcheries by the Christinos. It is also related that the stage coach from Valencia for Madrid had been stopped by the Carlists, and twenty of the soldiers and the officer, who formed the escort, were put to death. The passengers were carried into the mountains.

This is a dreadful state of things, and the whole kingdom is in a horrible condition. It is decreasing in population—agriculture, commerce and manufactures are neglected—literature and the arts exist in Spain only in name—the people are becoming ignorant, brutal, and depraved—the laws are trampled under foot—religion is set at nought, and a loose is given to the vilest passions which disgrace human nature. Such is the fair, the fertile, the salubrious Iberia of the ancients!

It reflects shame and disgrace on the powers of Europe, that they have not long ere this interfered, and put a stop to this sanguinary, this unnatural warfare between people, born under the same government, speaking the same language, professing the same religion, and adopting the same manners and customs. Instead of this, they have been secretly fomenting discord between the parties, and stimulating the destructive spirit, by furnishing "the sinews of war." Their conduct can only be compared to that of the *bottle holders* of two fierce pugilists, who encourage their principals to beat each other to death. *Boston Journal.*

LOWER CANADA.

From the N. Y Journal of Commerce

It is stated that the twelve of fifteen villians who crossed into Canada from Alburgh, Vermont, a few days since, and burnt several Tory houses and barns, have been demanded from the Governor of Vermont as fugitives from justice. We hope they have, and that they will be given up, and made to suffer the penalty due to their crimes. This game of pirating upon our neighbors has been carred far enough—and a little too far. Neither Canada nor Great Britain can bear it much longer. The American People would not have borne it so long. If we want war, the best way is to declare it at once, and not foment or permit it to be fomented in this sneaking, under-hand manner, fit only for vagabonds and cutthroats. Let it be understood that any individuals who, passing from our territory, shall commit crimes within Her Majesty's dominions, will be ferreted out if they return, and given up to the British authorities for punishment, and we wren the "Patriot" operations will henceforth be very much curtailed in their proportions. The cruelty of the Alburgh invaders towards defenceless women and children was horrible. They ought to be punished for this, independent of their acts of arson. A man that will drive women and children barefoot into the street, in the depth of winter, far from any other dwelling, is unfit to live in decent society, and the sooner he is sent to Botany Bay the better.

FOREIGN.

The Russian papers contain an article dated Wilna, October 28th, stating that a conspiracy was discovered in the Kingdom of Poland and in the western governments, one of the ringleaders of which, SIMON KONARSKY, with many of his accomplices, are in prison at Wilna. The Emperor has directed that the property, real and personal, of these individuals, to the number of fifty, should be immediately sequestered and placed under the superintendence of the crown.

The grain market has advanced in England, and Foreign wheat is admissible at the lowest duty, one shilling per quarter.

The sales of Cotton up to the 7th were very large, about 61,000 bales at an advance of ⅛ per cent.

Large sales of American stocks were made at increased prices. All American stocks had advanced.

There had been a great many shipwrecks on the English coast, and many lives were lost.

The merchants of Liverpool have memoralized the Premier and the Minister for Foreign Affairs to exert the influence of the British cabinet, in conjunction with the Continental Powers of Europe, towards effecting the termination of the disastrous warfare in Spain.

FROM TEXAS.

We have received the Houston *Telegraph* to the 12th of last month. Accounts from Bexar state that tranquility pervades the whole of that section. The Camanches have not been seen in that quarter since the evening of the 20th ult. The Mexican traders from the Rio Grande are arriving daily, and manifesting the most friendly disposition towards Texas.

The inauguration of Gen. LAMAR, as President of Texas, took place on the 11th of December. The valedictory of Ex-President HOUSTON, delivered on that occasion, is spoken of in the highest terms by the editor of the *Telegraph*.

Important Report from Mexico.—A letter received at New Orleans from Laguira, dated December 15, mentions an arrival at that place from Sacrificios, by which circuitous medium we have this improbable rumor. On the 5th of Dec. the French learning the Mexicans had violated the treaty by introducing more of their troops into Vera Cruz, landed to spike their guns, when Santa Anna, now for the first time heard from, appears on the the scene of action, dashes down from his *hacienda* with 5000 troops, comes near annihilating the invaders, and receives a severe wound requiring amputation. It is even asserted that this news had been corroborated—that Gen. Arista had been taken prisoner by the French—that Mexico had declared war against France, &c.

All this savours too much of Mexican bravado. It is possible that there may have been a Corporal's guard of marines on shore captured by some 2000 gallant heroes of the San Jacinto stamp.

N. Y. Star.

The New York Institute for the Deaf and Dumb, on the 25th November last, contained one hundred and forty-five pupils; a hundred and twenty these of are educated at the public expense.

Gov. Seward of N. York, recommends the unconditional repeal of the law prohibiting the circulation of small bills.

HILLSBOROUGH.

Thursday, January 17.

We are indebted to the Hon. Edward Stanly, and to the Hon. William Montgomery, for the Message of the President and the voluminous documents which accompany it. We are further indebted to the Hon. Mr. Montgomery for the report of the Secretary of the Treasury.

We have been favored with a pamphlet copy of a report to the Board of Trustees of Davidson College, on the importance of the Silk Culture, by the Rev. R. H. Morrison, President of the College. It contains many interesting facts in relation to an important branch of industry, and we therefore recommend it to the attention of our readers. It will be found on the first page of this paper.

"Abolition in North Carolina," is the head of an article in the last week's Standard, in which the editor endeavors to create an impression "that Federal Whiggery, in this state, is opening the way to assist their northern abolition allies." We think, in the affair alluded to, the Society of Friends in this state have not displayed their usual sagacity; they should know that any movement of the kind is worse than useless. If a melioration of the condition of the coloured population be the object of the Abolitionists in any portion of the country, more good could be affected in one year by uniting their energies in support of the plans of the Colonization Society, than by a whole life spent in their Quixotic schemes of abolitionism. But in the matter before us, the editor of the Standard has displayed a spirit little less to be deprecated than the veriest Abolition incendiary. How much he has perverted this matter, in an attempt to create an unjust excitement against the Whigs of this state, is fully shown in the following plain exposition, which we copy from the last Star.

Now we happened to be present on the occasion referred to, and from our knowledge of the feelings manifested by Senators of both parties, are able to set this matter right before the public. We did not mention it in our abstract of the proceedings, because Mr. M. withdrew the memorials, and the Senate *unanimously* resolved that no notice should be taken of them on the Journal.

The facts are simply these: Mr. Morehead stated that he felt bound to present them, as he had been requested to do so by a large and respectable portion of his constituents; but to show how far it was from his intention or desire to favor the objects of the abolitionists, he would state that he was probably the largest slaveholder in that section of the country, and could not be so blind to his own interest as to give countenance to their designs. Considerable excitement was manifested on all sides, and both administration and opposition Senators emphatically declared it was a subject they *would not* entertain on that floor. Mr. Edwards especially, made some very excellent remarks, which he concluded by saying, he hoped the Senate would not be compelled to vote on the question; he should be loth to act, he could not trust himself to think upon it; but if required to do so, he should unhesitatingly vote against entertaining the subject. He hoped, however, the petitions would be withdrawn. The Senator from Guilford, he said, had discharged his duty ably, and he would now respectfully ask him to withdraw the petitions. Mr. Morehead then rose, and remarked that as the gentleman from Warren believed he had discharged his duty, and requested him to withdraw the memorials, he would do so; upon which Mr. Edwards remarked that it gave him pleasure to say that the gentleman had not "only discharged his duty ably, but manfully."

We subjoin the petition published in the Standard, with the remark that we rejoice that the Whig Senators were as prompt and decided in kicking it out of the Senate as any of the other party. As to the charge that Mr. M. "refused to permit the other to be seen," we understand it is so far from being true, that the petition was handed about in the Senate, and any one was allowed to examine it who signified a desire to do so.

"Petition, from our yearly meeting of the Society of Friends, held at New Garden, Guilford county, N. C., in the 11th month, 1838, to the ensuing General Assembly.

We entreat you to legislate for the termination of Slavery in this state.

Signed, by direction of the meeting, by

NATHAN MENDENHALL, *Clk.*"

We learn from the last Standard, that our Democratic friends at Gravelly Hill have not forgotten to celebrate the 8th of January, though we have not been favored, as formerly, with a copy of their proceedings. Among their regular toasts we find the following; it is of the genuine stamp, and would serve as a motto for a good Whig:

"The Constitution and the Laws, may they neither be opposed nor nullified."

While the Jack Cades and the Fanny Wrights of the day, are spreading abroad their wild and disorganizing doctrines in other places, it is gratifying to look at home, and find the expression of such sober sentiments as this toast contains. They confirm our belief, that Loco Focoism cannot flourish in good old Orange.

Among the volunteer toasts is the following, by our warm-hearted and patriotic friend, the Secretary of the meeting:

"Internal Improvements, the Rail Roads in particular—success to them."

The toast of our good friend Col. Thomas Jones, shows him honest in his principles and consistent in his republicanism:

"Bedford Brown and Robert Strange, our Senators in Congress—may they *obey* the instructions of our State Legislature, and not resign their seats."

Our Senator in the State Legislature, Gen. Joseph Allison, will hardly thank his friend Mr. H. C. Smith, for the compliment paid him for "nobly defending the rights of his constituents in going *against* a division of the county of Orange." Gen. Allison, and all the other candidates in this county, during the electioneering campaign of last summer, pledged themselves to act in this matter as they should be instructed; and as the advocates for a division of the county were more industrious than those who were opposed to it, they were able to present to the Legislature a larger number of names attached to their memorials, Gen. Allison, and all the representation from this county, conceived themselves instructed to go *for* a division, and did accordingly *vote for it*—and Gen. Allison, as we are informed, made a speech in the Senate in favor of a division. Mr. H. C. Smith, therefore, should amend his toast.

The Legislature of this state adjourned, as we stated in our last, on Tuesday morning the 8th inst. In both houses resolutions were unanimously adopted, tendering to their Speakers their thanks for the dignified and impartial manner in which the duties of the chair had been discharged.

In the Commons, Mr. Speaker Graham returned his acknowledgments in the following address:

Gentlemen of the House of Commons:

I beg leave to detain you a moment, whilst I express my gratitude for the flattering terms in which you have been pleased to approve my conduct as your presiding officer. I wish I were conscious of having deserved such unqualified commendation. I appreciate it, however, as a not unmerited testimonial of the purity of my motives of action, and my unfeigned desire to do right. The scenes through which we have passed have been often of an exciting character; but I have been gratified to observe that there has been no interruption of the kindest personal relations between individual members: and with the utmost pleasure I declare, that I have never been associated with any deliberative assembly, in which there was exhibited so little asperity of temper, and so much of kind and cordial feeling, as has been uniformly manifested in the present House of Commons.

Though this occasion has been impatiently expected as the moment which was to relieve us from public cares, and restore us again to the objects of our affection, that heart must be insensible to the best feelings of human nature, which is not in some degree saddened by the melancholy reflection that we part, many of us, no doubt, *forever*. On the great ocean of life, our courses lie in different directions. For a brief season we have met here to deliberate on the public weal. We now renew the voyage, and each one resumes the way from which he has been for a time diverted. Whatever fortune may await us, I trust, gentlemen, we shall recollect with pleasure the social intercourse we have enjoyed here—that our acquaintance has been extended, new friendships have been formed, and our knowledge of the moral and intellectual, as well as the physical resources of our common country, enlarged.

Wishing to you each and all, health, happiness, success in your various pursuits, and a safe and speedy return to your families and friends, I bid you a respectful and affectionate farewell.

In the Senate, Mr. Speaker Joyner expressed himself as follows:

Gentlemen of the Senate:

I am very thankful for the resolution you have been so kind as to adopt, expressive of approbation of my conduct as your presiding officer, and I especially thank you for the generous support and indulgence so kindly extended to me during the whole session. It is due to you that I should say, and I say it with pride and satisfaction, that I have never, in the course of my experience, witnessed a legislative body whose conduct has been more remarkably distinguished for good order, decorum and courtesy. Differences of opinion have arisen among us, and some of them of an exciting character, but the differences have not been permitted to lead to transgression of the rules of order, or to disturb that social intercourse, desirable at all times, and especially so, among members of the Legislature assembled together to promote the common good of their fellow citizens.

It is indeed true, that all may not have been effected by our labors, which many have considered necessary to give to the state a high degree of improvement and prosperity; but I may be permitted to congratulate you on having effected much towards this desirable end.

The establishment of a system of Common Schools for the purpose of diffusing the benefits and advantages of education among all classes of the rising generation, marks a new and important era in the history of our state, and will redound to the honor and credit of this General Assembly so long as education shall be prized among the blessings of mankind.

On the subject of Internal Improvement, though our labors have fallen short of what was ardently desired by a large portion of our most intelligent and highly esteemed fellow citizens, yet they will be found not unimportant or uninteresting to the state at large.

The rail road improvement, for which provision is made by law, between Fayetteville and the Yadkin river, if happily carried into effect, of which no reasonable doubt can be indulged, will, by its immediate benefits and its salutary example, be productive of the most durable advantages to the state of North Carolina. It cannot fail to stimulate industry, cherish enterprise, improve agriculture, develope the dormant and valuable resources of the state, invigorate commerce, and shed abroad the blessings of prosperity and contentment among the people. This road will be no sooner finished, than others will spring up from it, sending their benefits, comforts, and conveniences into every part of the state. I contemplate this picture with the most agreeable sensations of satisfaction, and I rejoice in having borne a part—an humble one it is true—in effecting so much anticipated good. Our labors in other respects have, by no means, been of an unimportant character, but I should trespass unreasonably on your time to enter into details.

In conclusion, gentlemen, permit me to remark, that, if by any act or expression of mine at any time, I have been so unfortunate as to have caused the slightest pain in the bosoms of any members of this body, it is due to myself and to them, now to declare that nothing was further from my intention, and therefore may I not hope that it will be readily pardoned?

Being about to separate, perhaps to meet no more, every member of this body carries with him my sincere good will, and my best wishes that each and all of you, on your return to your homes, may experience a joyous and happy meeting with your families and friends.

Destructive Fire.—On Tuesday morning last the extensive turpentine Distillery belonging to Mr. THEODORE HUGHES, together with a very large stock of turpentine, raw and distilled, was totally destroyed by fire. We are sorry to learn that the loss falls wholly on the industrious and enterprising proprietor, the property being uninsured.

Newbern Spectator.

Delaware.—The resolution of the Senate of this state, proposing a joint meeting on the 17th instant for an election of United States Senator, has been postponed indefinitely by the House of Representatives. There will probably, therefore, be no election of Senator during the present session.

In the Legislature of Kentucky, the committee for courts of justice have been instructed to report a bill making habitual drunkenness a sufficient ground for granting a divorce in a court of chancery; and also to inquire into the expediency of authorizing the chancellor to exercise the same control over the persons and estates of habitual drunkards that he is authorized to exercise over the persons and estates of lunatics.

Raleigh Silk Society.—An Association, bearing this title, was organized in Raleigh, on the 26th ult. under the provisions of an act of the North Carolina Assembly passed at the session of 1836–'37, "to encourage the manufacture of Silk in this state." The following officers were chosen for the ensuing year, viz.:—Weston R. Gales, President; Charles Dewy, Treasurer; Edmund B. Freeman, Secretary; Albert B. Smith, Nelson B. Hughes, and James McKimmon, Directors.

The Raleigh Register says:—"This Society has been formed, not only with the hope of its proving a source of profit to the shareholders, but for the purpose of diffusing information on the subject of the Silk Culture throughout the state, and of encouraging our people to engage in the business."

Virginia.—The Legislature of this State assembled on the 7th inst. In the Senate, the old Speaker, Mr. Stafford H. Parker, was re-elected: Addison Hansford, Clerk; L. W. Allen, Sergeant-at-Arms, and Julius Martin, and Thomas L. Nelson, Door-keepers. In the House, Thomas W. Gilmer (Whig) of Albemarle, was elected Speaker, both parties voting for him; and George W. Munford, Clerk.

Massachusetts.—The Legislature assembled at Boston on Wednesday last. Myron Lawrence (Whig) was elected President of the Senate, and Robert C. Winthrop, (Whig) Speaker of the House of Representatives.

Henry Clay.—We take great pleasure in stating, that a free and unreserved interchange of sentiment with the members of the Legislature, justifies us in stating that there was not a Whig in that body who does not warmly espouse the cause of Mr. Clay for the Presidency, in preference to any other candidate. It is not party attachment alone that his friends feel for him, but an attachment that springs from the best feelings of the heart, the strongest and most enthusiastic that can rule there. And why is this? Because his simplicity and singleness of character, his unassuming and frank deportment, the grandeur (if we may be allowed the expression) of his patriotism, the purity of his principles, and his unfaltering courage in proclaiming them, endear him to all generous men. Slander and calumny have assailed him, but he has out-lived all, and no man now exists in America more influential in the National Councils, or more ardently beloved by those who know him. The appellation of an American Statesman, in its broadest and most elevated definition, belongs to him. For about 35 years he has occupied a conspicuous position in the public eye, taking an active part in all the great measures which have distinguished our legislation, fixing the public gaze, and commanding applause for his eloquence, his magnanimity and his total disregard of self-interest. *Register.*

A Wild Cat.—We saw yesterday, a wild Cat which was killed by Mr. J. Hill, within two miles of this place. It was eighteen inches high, twenty one inches around the body, two feet seven inches from the tip of the nose to the *root* of the tail, measured four feet and an inch from the hind to the fore feet when extended, and weighed nineteen *lbs.* and a quarter.

Its claws were as formidable as can be well conceived of, and the whole animal might well have defied Crocket and his hounds in their most palmy days. It was shot twice, and after having received its death wound it whipped twelve of the best dogs in these parts. We will believe no man hereafter, Mississippian though he may be, who will assert his ability to whip his weight in wild cats.

Danville Reporter.

To Paper Makers.—The consul general of France, at New York, has been authorized, by his government, to offer a reward of 36,000 francs for the discovery of a paper that will not admit of any alteration in what is written on it. Paper makers can obtain further information by applying to the consul general, M. De La Forest, in the city of New York, from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.

A Cow, the property of Mr. F. Kent, of West Springfield, Mass., during sixty days beginning June last, give *one thousand three hundred and forty-six* qnarts of milk!—averaging 22¼ quarts per day The largest yield was 11 quarts in the morning and 16 in the evening.

A Sudden Fortune.—The New Orleans Picayune tells a story of a man, who arrived in that city recently, after being absent several years. When he went away he was the owner of a lot on which was a small tenement, which he had left in charge of an old woman. He started in search of his house, and after traversing a considerable part of the city, which had been vacant lots when he left, he came to where he thought ought to be the locality of his old house. He looked about, but every where tall and magnificent buildings met his eye; his diminutive edifice was no where to be found, but the spot where it formerly stood was the site of one of those splendid establishments. On an inquiry, it was discovered that the present owner had no right to the soil, and a further examination showed the indisputable title of the returned absentee. An offer of $35,000 was made to him for the lot, which he refused, and it is supposed to be worth eight times that amount. Thus the real owner finds himself suddenly a man of wealth, after wandering about the world entirely unacquainted with his good fortune.

Iowa in confusion.—Strife has arisen between Gov. Lucas and the Iowa Territorial legislature on a question of power. The Governor insists that all laws and resolutions must be approved by him before they are of any force. The legislative body contest this disposition. Both parties spunk up—and all public business is delayed in consequence.

The Collector of the port of Philadelphia has appointed George W. Williams to be an Inspector of the Customs, in place of James H. Hutchinson, who was removed for going to Harrisburg during the excitement which prevailed about the contested seats in the Legislature, contrary to orders.

Census of Georgia.—The Milledgeville Journal contains the census of the several counties in the state of Georgia, just taken, from which it appears that the entire population is 664,512 souls; of which 393,190 are whites, and 268,512 are blacks.

Valuable Product.—The Natchitoches Herald says that there are at present in the Red River district of Louisiana a full half million of dollars worth of cotton, which is ready to be sent to market on the first rise of the waters.

About fifty yards of the Levee, fronting the 3d Municipality, nearly opposite Mandeville street, New Orleans, sunk one or two feet on the morning of the 18th ult. This is the more to be regretted as the municipality had just completed a splendid wharf on the spot.

One Miller has been delivering lectures lately in Vermont, the object of which is to show that the world will come to an end in 8143.

From the New York correspondent of the National Intelligencer.

Mr. SWARTWOUT was in Liverpool when the Royal William steam-ship left. The Commercial Advertiser of to-day states that he has given there a grand banquet to his friends, American and English, the cost of which was SEVEN POUNDS STERLING to a man, (over 31 dollars a head.) You see, what I often tell you, New Yorkers are not to be beaten in any thing. Mr. PRICE had not yet reached Liverpool.

Governor's Salaries.—The salary of the Governor of Louisiana, is $7,500; of the Governors of New York and Pennsylvania, 4,000; of Massachusetts, 3,666; South Carolina, 3,500; of Virginia, 3,333; of Georgia, 3,000; of Maryland, 3,066; of Mississippi and Kentucky, 2,500 each; of New Jersey, North Carolina, Alabama and Tennessee, 2,000 each; Maine and Missouri, 1,500 each; Delaware, 1,333; Ohio, 1,200; Connecticut and New Hampshire, 1,100 each; Indiana and Illinois, 1,000 each; Vermont 750; Rhode Island, 400.

Revenge.—There is no man who doth a wrong for the wrong's sake, but thereby to purchase himself profit, or pleasure, or honor, or the like; therefore why should I be angry with a man for loving himself better than me?

Adversity.—The virtue of prosperity is temperance; the virtue of adversity is fortitude, which, in morals, is the more heroical virtue.

Prosperity is not without many fears and distastes; and adversity is not without comforts and hopes.

Virtue is like precious odours, most fragrant when they are incensed or crushed: for prosperity doth best discover vice, but adversity doth best discover virtue.

Boldness.—There is in human nature generally more of the fool than the wise; and therefore those faculties by which the foolish part of men's minds is taken, are most potent.

One Moment!—what an effect it produces upon years! One moment! virtue, crime, glory, shame, woe, rapture, rest upon it! Death itself is but a moment—yet eternity is its successor.

Weekly Almanac.

JANUARY.	Sun rises	Sun sets.	MOON'S PHASES. D. H. M.
17 Thursday,	7 4	4 56	
18 Friday,	7 3	4 57	
19 Saturday,	7 2	4 58	
20 Sunday,	7 2	4 58	
21 Monday,	7 1	4 59	
22 Tuesday,	7 0	5 0	
23 Wednesday,	6 59	5 1	

Last 15 9 38 morn
New 22 6 3 morn
First 29 10 24 morn
Full 7 3 48 after

SIAMESE TWINS.

For One Day only.

THE United Brothers, CHANG ENG, very respectfully acquaint the Ladies and Gentlemen of Hillsborough and its vicinity, that they will be in that place

on Monday, 21st January,

and will receive visitors at the ORANGE HOTEL, of Mr Spencer

The Hours of Admission will be from two till four in the Afternoon, and from seven till nine in the Evening

Admittance Twenty-Five Cents.

Pamphlets, containing an historical account of the Twins, with many interesting particulars never before published, can be purchased at their Room. Price, with an engraved likeness, 12 1 2 cents—with a lithograph, 18 3 4 cents.

The Twins have also a few copies of a superior likeness, executed in lithograph, and suitable for framing—price 25 cents each.

No Re admission to the Room.

January 18. 53–

Education.

THE subscriber has procured the service of the Rev. J. W. YORK, in his school, located five miles east of Hillsborough, in a private, healthy section of country.

The following branches will be taught: Spelling, Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, English Grammar, Geography and Book Keeping.

Board and Tuition will not exceed thirty six dollars per session of five months. School will commence on the 15th instant; Students can enter at any time during the session.

THOMAS W. HOLDEN.

January 12. –43

Wheat and Flour.

THE subscriber continues to keep on hand a full supply of Family Flour, by the bar rel or load. The highest price given for Wheat, at his mill.

THOMAS W. HOLDEN.

January 12. 53–

Negroes for Sale.

BY virtue of an order of the County Court, I shall offer for sale, at the Court House in Hillsborough, on Monday the 21st instant,

THREE LIKELY NEGROES,

on a credit of twelve months, the purchaser giving bond and approved security.

WM. N. PRATT, *Guardian.*

January 1. 51–3wp

Notice.

THE business of the Shoe Shop under the management of Mr. D. H. Cates having been discontinued, all persons indebted to the concern are respectfully requested to call on the subscriber and settle without delay.

STEPHEN MOORE.

January 3. 51–4w

BETHANY Female Academy.

THE exercises of this Institution, (twelve miles south west from Hillsborough,) will commence on the first day of February, and will continue without intermission for two sessions; the vacation will be given in the months of December and January. The price of tuition is eight dollars a session; Drawing and Painting five dollars extra. The increase of this school is a sufficient evidence of the general satisfaction which Mrs Morrow has given in the managent of her school; and we hesitate not to say, that those who wish to give their daughters a liberal education would do well to confide them to her care.

Board, five dollars a month

THOS. D. OLDHAM,
JAMES THOMPSON,
ELIJAH PICKARD.

December 22 51–

Town Ordinance.

AT a meeting of the Commissioners of the Town of Hillsborough, held on the 5th instant, the following ordinance was passed, and an order made that the same be published in the Hillsborough Recorder for three weeks:

Be it ordained, That if any person be found cock fighting within the limits of the corporation of Hillsborough, he shall be fined, for every such offence, not exceeding ten dollars, and be committed to jail until such fine and costs are paid; and if the person so offending be a slave, he shall receive on his bare back a punishment not exceeding twenty lashes.

This ordinance to take effect from and after the first day of February, 1839.

By order of the Board,

E. A. HEARTT, *Town Clerk.*

January 9 52–3w

Notice.

ST. ASAPH'S DISTRICT.

APPLICATION will be made to our next County Court, on the fourth Monday in February next, to remove, regulate and establish, at convenient distances from each other, two places for holding elections in said district, to elect members to Congress and the General Assembly. At present we have but one, and in all our sister districts in the county they have two, and in some three places for seperate elections.

A FRIEND TO EQUAL RIGHTS

January 9. 52–6w

Stray.

TAKEN up by John Euliss, senr. and entered on the Stray Book of Orange county on the 8th instant, a BAY FILLY, a little white on the end of the nose, two years old, a little over four feet high, runty made, crooked behind, and trots when moved out of a walk; appraised at twelve dollars.

JOHN A. FAUCETT, *Ranger.*

January 9. 52–3w

To all whom it may concern.

BE it known that I, Elizabeth Hunt, (widow of John Hunt, deceased,) of the county of Orange in the state of North Carolina, and one of the heirs at law of my father the late John Taylor, deceased, of said county, did heretofore make to Thomas Adams, of said county and state, a power of attorney for me, and in my name, to sell the lands which descended to me as one of the heirs at law of the said John Taylor, deceased, and all my right and title thereto, which said lands lye and are situate in the county of Fayette, in the state of Tennessee:

Now for certain reasons, I have, and by these presents I do, revoke and annull, and declare to be revoked and annulled, the said power of attorney, and any and every other power of attorney heretofore made or given by me to said Thomas Adams to sell or otherwise dispose of said lands, or any interest of mine therein, or in any manner to act for me respecting the same. Witness my hand and seal, at Orange North Carolina, this 10th day of January, 1839

ELIZABETH HUNT [SEAL.]

Signed, sealed and delivered in presence of us

WM. O M'CAULEY.
JOHN HUTCHINS.

January 10. 52–

☞ The Somerville Reporter will insert three times, and send account to this office.

To the Public.

IT is a painful task for me to have to resort to this mode of binding up a wound, which has been endeavoured to be made by a pack of hell hounds, in a chase to run down the reputation of one of their fellow men.

Unfortunately, and perhaps imprudently, (though a boy left in charge of the store was present,) in the absence of the proprietor, I went to a sugar barrel in the store of an acquaintance, and got about a spoonful of sugar to make a syrrup drink as an anodyne for a raging diarrhœa. I should not have taken this liberty with many men; but from my long acquaintance with esquire Trolinger, and from the apparently good understanding which has existed between us ever since I have been grown, I thought it not improper to take the liberty named. And this is the whole foundation upon which the slanderous tale rests.

In the close: What will these busy-bodies gain by it? Will it fill their pockets with gold or silver, or any other of the precious metals? or will it stuff them with bank notes? or will it enhance the value of their own characters? I say, no: but it may fill their fiend like hearts with cordial gratification to think that they have run down, worried, chawed up and devoured the character of William S. Moore. But I thank God that they will miss their aim this time, especially in the estimation of all honest men, as they will see when they read the following certificate of John Trolinger, esq. given in the presence of Mr. Thomas Sellers and Peyton P. Moore.

WM. S. MOORE.

CERTIFICATE.

WHEREAS from some trivial circumstances and causes which transpired at the High Falls on the 2d day of January instant, which have been exagerated and spread abroad tending to injure the reputation of Wm. S. Moore, I am constrained, in justice, to say to the public, that the report that said Moore had an intention of purloining our trash drawer of its contents at that time and place, is entirely contrary to my belief: and in justice to the said Moore, and in contradiction to slanders tending to impress the public mind with such belief, I say positively such is not the fact

Given under my hand, January 8, 1839.

JOHN TROLINGER.

January 9. 52–3w

Turner & Hughes's N. C. Almanacks, FOR 1839,

Calculated for the Meridian of Raleigh,

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

January 1 51–

THE VILLAGE GARRISON.

An Anecdote of the Thirty Years War.

The following is a good story. It appeared in the Recorder some years ago, we believe, but no matter; we have many new subscribers who, we have no doubt, will read it with pleasure.

It happened in the course of the thirty years war, that Gonsalvo de Cordova, who commanded the Spanish troops, then overrunning the Palatinate, found it necessary to possess himself of a little walled village, called Ogersheim, that lay in his way. On the first intelligence of his approach all the inhabitants fled to Manheim, and when Gonsalvo at length drew near and summoned the place to surrender, there remained within the walls only a poor shepherd and his wife, the latter of whom having that morning brought a little infant into this world of misery, was unable to leave her bed, and her husband, of course, staid with her.

The anxiety and distress of the poor man may be more easily conceived than described. Forunately, however, he possessed both courage and shrewdness; and on the spur of the moment, bethought himself of a scheme of escape, which, after embracing them both, he hastened to put into execution.

The inhabitants having run off in a tremendous hurry had left almost all their property at his disposal; so he had no difficulty in finding what was requisite for his purpose, namely, a complete change of dress. Having first accoutred his lower man in military guise, he tossed away his shepherd's hat, which he replaced with a huge helmet, "a world too wide;" he buckled a long sword to his side, threw a goodly cloak over his shoulders, stuck two enormous pistols in his belt, and putting on boots so thick on the soles and high in the heels that they lifted him about half a foot from the ground, he fastened to them a prodigious pair of jingling spurs, which were the fashion of the time. Thus accoutred, he forthwith betook himself to the walls, and leaning with a pompous air on his sword, he listened coolly to the herald who advanced to summon the village to surrender.

"Friend," said our hero, as soon as the herald had concluded his speech, "tell your commander that though I have not yet made up my mind to surrender at all. I may possibly be induced to do so, provided he agrees to the three following conditions, in which I shall make no abatement whatever:—1st. The garrison must be allowed to march out with military honors; 2d. The lives and property of the inhabitants must be protected; 3d. They must be allowed the free exercise of the Protestant religion."

The herald immediately replied that such preposterous conditions could not for a moment be listened to, added that the garrison was known to be weak, and concluded by again demanding the instant surrender of the place.

"My good friend," answered the shepherd, "do not be too rash. I advise you to inform your General from me, that nothing but my desire to avoid bloodshed could make me think of surrendering on any terms whatever, and please to add, that if he does not choose to agree to those I have already stated, he will gain possession of the town only at the point of the sword, for I swear to you by the faith of an honest man and of a christian, as well as by the honor of a gentleman, that the garrison has lately received a reinforcement he little dreams of."

So saying the shepherd lighted his pipe and puffed away with an air of the most consummate *nonchalance*. Confounded by this appearance of boldness and security, the herald thought it prudent to return and state to Gonsalvo the demands which had been made. The Spanish General, deceived by the show of resistance, and being unwilling to waste either men or time in reducing the paltry town, resolved to agree to the conditions offered, and followed by his troops approached the gates. This lenient determination was announced by the herald to the shepherd, who only vouchsafed to say in reply, "I find your commander is a man of some sense." He then left the walls, let down the draw bridge, deliberately opened the gates and allowed the Spanish troops to pour into the town. Surprised to see no one in the streets but a strange looking fellow, whose charicature of a military costume hung upon him like patch work, Gonsalvo began to suspect treachery, and seizing the shepard demanded to know where the garrison was.

"If your highness will follow me, I will show you," answered the rustic.

"Keep by my stirrup, then," exclaimed Gonsalvo, "and on the least symptom that you mean to betray me, I shall send a bullet through your heart."

"Agreed," said our friend. "Follow me, Spaniards, for I swear by the word of an honest man and christian, as well as the honor of a gentleman, that the garrison will offer you no injury."

"He then placed himself by Gonsalvo's stirrup, and followed by the troops, passed through several silent and deserted streets, till at length, turning into a narrow lane, he stopped before a mean looking house, and having prevailed on Gonsalvo to enter, he led him into a small room, where lay his wife and her little boy beside her,

"Noble General," he said, pointing to the former, "this is our garrison; and this," he added, taking his son in his arms, "is the reinforcement of which I told you."

Aware now of the real state of matters, the absurdity and cleverness of the trick moved even Spanish gravity, and Gonsalvo gave free course to his mirth. Then taking off a rich gold chain which decorated his own person, he passed it round the neck of the infant.

"Permit me to offer this mark of my esteem," he said good naturedly, "for the valiant garrison of Ogersheim. By the hand of a soldier, I envy you the possession of such a reinforcement; and you must let me present you with a purse of gold for the use of the young recruit."

He then stooped down and kissed the delighted mother and her boy, and quitted the house, leaving the shepherd to boast for many a summer day and winter night, of the success of his stratagem.

List of Letters,

Remaining in the Post Office at Hillsborough, N. C. on the 1st day of January, 1839, which, if not taken out in three months, will be sent to the General Post Office as dead letters.

A
John Andress
David Anderson

B
Joshua Berry
John Berel
James Bail
Rev. J. H Bland
L Batchelor
Jehu Brown

C
Stephen Clarke
Benjamin Carroll
Lemuel Carroll
Reuben Carden 3
Edmund D Covington
Wm. Campbell
James Campbell
Solomon Cates
John Chamness
Henry Cheek

D
A. J. Davie, care of Giles Mebane
W. B. Dilliard
Matthew Durham

F
Mary A. Flintiff

G
Rev. Elijah Graves
Robert Glenn

H
Thomas Haistings
Robert Harris 3
Wm. H. olden

J
James Jones

L
Barney Lashley
Mrs. Nancy Long

M
James L. Murphey 3
Miss C. M. Moore
Rev Robert McNab
John Murray
Frederick Moize
Miss Mary Martin
P. H. Mangum

O
Christopher Owin

P
Mrs. Sarah Paul
Miss Ann Pallilo
John Primrose 2
W. J. Phillips
Joseph Proctor

R
Jacob Riley
Mrs. Martha Roach
James Rainey
Thos. D. Reeves

S
Samuel Stayhorn
Wm. Shaw
Chapman Skinner
Wm. Scarlett
Leonard Smith
Benjamin Sherman

T
Samuel Thompson 2
John Tapp

W
J. D. Wilson
G. W. Walker
James Walker
David Warren
Emeline Wilson
Sarah Webb
David Williams

☞ Persons calling for any of the above letters will please say they are advertised.

THOS. CLANCY, P. M.

January 1. 51—

PROSPECTUS OF THE

American Museum.

THE *American Museum of Literature and the Arts* will combine the solidity of a Review with the lighter miscellany of a Magazine; besides impartial reviews of important works, and short notices of literary productions by the Editors, it will embrace Essays, Tales, Histories, Poetry, Literary and Scientific Intelligence, and translations from standard and periodical works in other languages, contributed by some of the ablest writers of the day.

The Magazine will also contain a series of reviews as have by their talents shed lustre upon American literature. These reviews will be accompanied by portraits of the authors, engraved on steel by the best artists. The work will be beautifully printed, with new type, upon fine paper, and will make two volumes each year, of more than 200 pages each.

Agencies will be established in the principal cities, and arrangements made to deliver the work free of postage. As the Museum is printed on a medium and a half sheet, the highest postage that can be charged to any part of the country, for one year, will be $1 50. Persons desirous of acting as agents will apply post paid. Terms 5 dollars per annum, payable on delivery of the first number—five copies 20 dollars.

NATHAN C. BROOKS,
J. E. SNODGRASS,
Editors and Proprietors Baltimore.

Editors favorable to the cause of literature, and desirous of an exchange, will please copy the above.

January 51—

Stray Cow.

Strayed from the subscriber, on Little River, about four weeks since, a very large red Muley Cow, tolerable short tail, mark not recollected. Any information will be thankfully received; and a reasonable compensation will be given for her delivery to me, at Cain's Mills.

JOHN A. McMANNEN.

December 25. 51—

Notice.

HAVING been duly qualified as the Executor of the last will and testament of William R. Sutherland, deceased, late of Orange county; I hereby request all persons having claims against the estate of my said Testator, to present them to me for settlement; and all persons indebted to said estate to come forward and make payment.

WILLIAM CAIN, *Ex'r. &c.*

December 12. 49—

MRS. VASSEUR

HAS just received, in addition to her former assortment of

CONFECTIONARIES,

a fresh supply of the following articles, viz.

A FULL ASSORTMENT OF

CANDIES,

Raisins,	Currants,
Oranges,	Almonds,
Lemons,	Walnuts,
Apples,	Brazil Nuts,
Figs,	Filberts,
Prunes,	Cheese,

and a variety of SEGARS.

The Fruit and Nuts are of the new crop, and of excellent quality.

December 6. 48—

Post-Office Notice.

ALL those indebted to this office for newspaper or letter postage, are respectfully requested to pay their respective dues on or before the first of January next;—after which time no account will be kept in the office with any person. The frequency of the arrival of the mails will put it out of my power to keep accounts; which I hope will be taken as a sufficient excuse. School boys are invited to look at a notice on the door of the post office.

THOMAS CLANCY, *P. M.*

December 11. 49—

HILLSBOROUGH

Female School.

THE Spring Session of the Female School in Hillsborough under the direction of Mr and Mrs. Burwell, will commence on the 15th of January.

TERMS—English Studies, $17 50
Latin, 10 00
French (taught by a native,) 15 00
Music, 25 00

Persons wishing farther information respecting the school, are referred to
Hon. F. Nash,
Dr. James Webb, } Hillsborough.
J. W. Norwood,
Rev. Drury Lacy, Raleigh.

December 6. 48—1m

*** The Raleigh Register and Newbern Spectator will insert the above one month, and forward their accounts.

House and Lot

For Sale---in Hillsborough.

THE subscriber finding it necessary, on account of the location of his business, to remove his family to Chapel Hill, wishes to sell the House and Lot which he now occupies, formerly known as Simpson's Lot. The lot is situated on Churton or Main street, near the Presbyterian Church; is very convenient to the market and business part of the town, and yet sufficiently private to answer well the purposes of a private family. It contains near an acre of ground, and has on it a large two-story framed Dwelling, good Kitchen, Smoke-House, and other out houses, all of which are comparatively new, having been built by Mr. Simpson within a few years, and occupied by him as a summer residence. The dwelling house has four rooms, with a good fire place in each; and two more rooms may be added with very little expense. The garden which is very rich, is almost entirely level, and free from stones. Possession may be had at any time, on a very few days notice. For terms app'y to Mr. James Philips of this place, or to the subscriber

JAMES C. HOLLAND.

December 4. 48—

Cheapest Family Newspaper in Philadelphia, or the United States.

NEW CLAIMS FOR THE NEW YEAR!

Great inducements for Clubbing, and liberal Premiums to Agents.

ALEXANDER'S

WEEKLY MESSENGER

IS published every Wednesday, on Extra Imperial sized paper of the Largest Class, and of a Beautiful Texture, at Two Dollars per Annum, *or Ten Subscriptions for Ten Dollars* Its contents embraces every variety of subjects, and affords the earliest and most authentic articles of news, with regular supplies of original and selected matter, calculated to render it extensively sought for and invariably interesting. Within the short space of eighteen months, its circulation has extended to *over 30,000 Subscribers!* And it still goes on to increase rapidly with Farmers, Mechanics, Tradesmen, Artizans, Agriculturists, Merchants, Manufacturers, and Men of Leisure, in every district of the United States—among whom its character is fully appreciated. It is decidedly and emphatically the Cheapest Family Newspaper in the World!! Affording to Clubs of Ten the means of receiving every week throughout the year a valuable compendium of Literature and Useful Intelligence for the small sum of One Dollar! The Biographies of Distinguished American Statesmen and Patriots, which have given so much satisfaction to the readers of the Messenger, will be continued; together with Original Tales, Essays and Poetry, the most piquant and entertaining Selections from the British Periodicals, Translations from the Works of the Leading Writers of Romance and Poetry on the continent of Europe, and notices of the popular American and Foreign Literature of the day—and every effort used to maintain the present flattering popularity for which the paper is so widely celebrated.

A Ten Dollar Bill, in advance, will pay for Ten Copies of the Messenger for one year!

A Five Dollar bill will pay for four copies for one year!

Two Dollars, in advance, is the price of an individual subscription for one year!

One Dollar will pay for a single subscription or six months only!

A Liberal Offer!

☞ Postmasters, or other Gentlemen, acting as Agents, by forwarding a current Twenty Dollar note, (free of postage,) will be furnished for one year with Ten Copies of Alexander's Weekly Messenger, and Ten Copies of the Silk Grower and Farmer's Manual, edited by Ward Cheney and Brothers, the enterprising Silk Culturists of Burlington, N. J., also a Premium Copy of Alexander's large and splendid quarto edition of the Holy Bible, with Apocrypha, Psalms, Concordance, Index, &c. complete—beautifully bound and lettered, and printed on fine white paper—containing upwards of eleven hundred pages accompanied with an appropriate engraved Frontispiece and a Family Record for Births, Marriages, and Deaths. ☞ Retail Book-store price of the Bible, Fifteen Dollars!!

☞ ANOTHER!! ☜

☞ For Forty dollars in current Bank bills, sent to the publisher free of postage, he will forward Forty copies of Alexander's Weekly Messenger, for one year, and will also furnish the Agent procuring the same, the Premium copy of the Holy Bible, complete, as stated above.

☞ ANOTHER!!! ☜

☞ For a Ten Dollar current bill, sent free of postage, the publisher will furnish five copies of the Messenger, and five copies of the Silk Grower and Farmer's Manual, and a Premium copy of the Popular Magazine, or One Thousand Night's Entertainments, in five volumes, each containing 432 pages, and embellished with spirited wood engravings, handsomely bound.

☞ The SILK GROWER AND FARMER'S MANUAL, is published monthly by C. Alexander, at one dollar per annum, and affords all necessary information for the Culture of the Silk Worm, and the Growing of the Morus Multicaulis—it is the only periodical exclusively devoted to this subject which is printed in this country.

☞ At the expiration of the term subscribed for, and paid by clubs, *the paper is invariably discontinued*, unless the advance money is forwarded previous to that time and the subscription renewed. All letters must be *post paid*, or they will not be taken out of the Post Office—address

CHARLES ALEXANDER,
Athenian Buildings Franklin Place,
Philadelphia.

☞ Editorial brethren who favor us with as many insertions of this advertisement as will amount to fifteen dollars, will be furnished with a Premium Copy of the Holy Bible, complete, and handsomely bound, as payment, and also a regular exchange with the Messenger.

Job Printing,

NEATLY & EXPEDITIOUSLY EXECUTED

☞ AT THIS OFFICE. ☜

Junto Academy.

THE Fall Session of the Junto Academy, (formerly Mount Pleasant,) will close on the 15th of this month.

The Spring Session will commence on the 15th of January next.

D. W. KERR, *Principal.*

December 6. 48—

ORANGE HOTEL.

Hillsborough, N. C.

THE subscriber would respectfully inform the public, that this large and commodious establishment, situated on the street leading directly west from the Court House, is now open for the reception of Travellers and Regular Boarders. Having erected this building especially for a Hotel, no expense or pains will be spared to give it character abroad; his customers may therefore rest assured that his accommodations will be good.

☞ Families desirous of spending some time in the place, may find comfortable accommodations at the Orange Hotel.

ISAIAH H. SPENCER.

October 17. 41—tf

Ladies' Shoes.

THE Subscribers have just received a fresh assortment of Ladies Shoes and Slippers, of the best Philadelphia manufacture.

O. F. LONG, & Co.

July 12. 28—

O. F. Long, & Co., have also on hand,

50 Sacks of Salt,
20 Boxes Hull's Patent Candles,
3 Boxes Sperm Candles, &c.,

all of which they will sell on the best terms.

July 12 21—

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.
Orange County.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, November Term, 1838.

Stephen Moore, Adm'r. of John Barton, deceased, vs. *Stephen Barton, Samuel Barton, William Barton, Fanny Barton, James Carrol and his wife Nancy, Abram Crabtree and his wife Ibby, heirs at law of John Barton, deceased.* } Petition to sell Real Estate.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Stephen Barton, William Barton and James Carrol, are not inhabitants of this state: It is therefore ordered by the Court that publication be made for six weeks in the Hillsborough Recorder, that unless the said Stephen Barton, William Barton and James Carrol appear at the next term of this Court, to be held at the court house in Hillsborough, on the 4th Monday in February next, and then and there file their answer to this petition, that the petition will be taken *pro confesso* and heard *ex parte*.

J. TAYLOR, *Clerk.*

Price Adv. $5 00. 48—6w

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA,
Orange County.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, November Term, 1838.

Joseph Allison v. *Calvin Clark.* } Original Attachment levied on Land.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the defendant is not an inhabitant of this state; It is therefore ordered that publication be made in the Hillsborough Recorder for six weeks successively, that unless the said defendant appears at the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held at the court house in Hillsborough, on the fourth Monday in February, and replevy or plead to issue, judgment by default will be entered against him.

J. TAYLOR, *Clerk.*

Price adv. $4 50. 48—

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
Orange County.

Superior Court of Law—September Term, 1838.

Saurin Stanford and others, vs *Thomas Snipes Ex'r. and others.* } Petition for Legacy.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Edward Travis and Adeline his wife, — Faulkland and Sophronia his wife, Abner Stith, Stanford Stith, and Minerva Stith, defendants in this petition, live out of this state: It is ordered that publication be made in the Hillsborough Recorder, for six weeks successively, that said absentees, defendants appear at the next term of this court, to be held at the court house in Hillsborough, on the second Monday in March next, and plead, answer, or demur, or the said petition will be heard *ex parte*, and taken *pro confesso* as regards them.

Witness,
JAMES H. NORWOOD, *C. S. C.*

Price Adv. $4 50. 47—

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA,
Person County.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, September Term, 1838.

Joseph Gill and Edwin G. Reade, Trustees, vs. Arthur Buchanan.

Original attachment levied on land.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Arthur Buchanan, the defendant, is not an inhabitant of this state; It is therefore ordered, that publication be made in the Hillsborough Recorder, for six weeks successively, for said defendant to be and appear before the Justices of our Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the county of Person, at the court house in Roxborough, on the third Monday in December next, and then and there to replevy or plead to issue, or the land levied on will be condemned to satisfy the plaintiff's demand.

Witness, Charles Mason, Clerk of our said Court, at Office, the third Monday in September, 1838.

CHARLES MASON, *Clerk.*

Price adv. $5 00 42—6w

N. Carolina Journal.

IN consequence of the determination of the Editor to leave Fayetteville, the Proprietors of the North Carolina Journal will let the same on reasonable terms, to a practical Printer of Republican principles, who is qualified to conduct it. None need apply but such as can produce satisfactory testimonials of good character. Any person desirous of applying for the same, can obtain the necessary information by addressing a letter, post paid, to "*the Proprietors of the North Carolina Journal*," Fayetteville, N. C

Fayetteville, Dec. 6 49—

Blanks for sale at this Office.

PROSPECTUS
OF THE
Hillsborough Recorder,
ENLARGED.

TO THE PUBLIC.

After some unexpected delays, we have this week been enabled to present the Recorder to its readers upon an enlarged sheet. This has emphatically been called the age of improvement; but in all the multiplied forms in which this spirit has manifested itself during the last twenty years, perhaps in none is it more perceptible than in the appearance of the public press. The newspapers of our villages now, surpass in size and neatness those formerly issued from our largest cities. It has long been our desire that the Recorder should reflect a portion of this spirit of the age; and an effort to accomplish this desire, we felt was due to that portion of our friends who have continued to sustain us through good and through evil report. This enlargement of our sheet necessarily involves a considerable additional expense; but we are mistaken in the people of Orange, if we may not safely throw ourselves upon their generosity, and with confidence hope that they will duly appreciate the benefits of a free and honest press, and extend to it such a portion of patronage as will, in some degree at least, compensate the care and toil and expense necessary to sustain it.

It is now more than eighteen years since we commenced our establishment at this place, during which time we have had many difficulties to encounter. The storms of political strife engender many prejudices which it is sometimes vain to attempt to allay; and the zeal of popular enthusiasm creates preferences which yield nothing to honesty of purpose. These things tend greatly to depress a village newspaper, the prosperity of which depends almost solely on the patronage of the county in which it is published; and we ought not, perhaps, to expect entirely to escape their influence. But we have had more potent adversaries than these. It is said of the church of Rome, that she withholds the Bible from the common people, that they may not, through ignorance of the true meaning, be led into heresies; the priests only are to read and interpret for them. So it is with some of our self-styled Republicans: they are afraid to trust the people, and if it was in their power, they would entirely prohibit the circulation of all papers which do not perfectly square with their notions. Not able to contend openly for their doctrines, they would suppress all inquiry. And this is the spirit which has been operating for several years to undermine the circulation of the Recorder, and if possible to break up the establishment. At one time this was very nigh being accomplished; we were reduced almost to the last extremity; the star of our hope had sunk almost to the very horizon. But amid all this darkness, we were sustained by a consciousness of the integrity of our purpose and the justness of our cause: and perseverance has enabled us to witness the return of a brighter day. Our star of hope is now again in the ascendant; and we trust that under its enlivening influence we shall be permitted long to battle for truth and sound principles, with our flag nailed to the mast—"UNION, THE CONSTITUTION, AND THE LAWS."

Our enlarged sheet will enable us to embrace a greater variety of matter than heretofore; and we shall endeavor to gratify the various tastes of our readers, by placing before them every good thing we can select from our exchange papers and other periodicals, whether of Morality, Literature, or Politics. In all our selections our object will be, to blend instruction with amusement, to inform the judgment, elevate the mind, and mend the heart. In political matters, we shall nothing extenuate through favor, nor set down ought in malice, but on all occasions shall endeavor to give "the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth."

Having fewer advertisements, our paper in its enlarged form will perhaps contain as much reading matter as any other paper in the state. We shall endeavor always to procure good paper, and to make the impression fair and legible. When these things are considered, with the fact that the whole contents of the paper will be selected expressly for the people of this section of county, we hope those who have been in the habit of sending abroad for their papers, may be induced to bestow their patronage upon their own press, and thereby build up an establishment respectable in its appearance and useful in its operation.

To those of our friends who coincide with us in opinion, we might make an appeal, urging upon them the expediency of exerting their influence to extend the circulation of our paper; but we deem it unnecessary. They surely have discernment enough to know, that before their principles can triumph, light must be spread among the people.

I would also remind those of opposite politics, that the columns of the Recorder are always open to respectful and decent communications, as well from their party as our own, and that we shall endeavor on all occasions to give an impartial and faithful account of the transactions of the day. And further, when any important measure shall come before Congress, upon which we may think the public mind requires to be enlightened, we shall consider it a duty always to give speeches on both sides of the question.

With these brief remarks we submit our cause to the people of Orange, and trust that they will mete out to us a due portion of liberality.

Hillsborough, N. C., May 9. 1838.

HILLSBOROUGH

Female Seminary.

THE ensuing Spring Session will commence on the 24th of January.

TERMS OF TUITION—PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.

First or Highest Class,	$17 00	per ses.
Second and Third,	15 00	
Fourth or Lowest,	12 50	
French, by a Native,	15 00	
Music, on Piano or Guitar	25 00	
Drawing and Painting,	12 00	
Ornamental Needlework,	5 00	

December 12 49—

☞ The Raleigh Star and Standard will insert four times.

Morus Multicaulis.

I HAVE for sale from ten to fifteen thousand Morus Multicaulis cuttings; those wishing to purchase can get them by applying early.

R. N. HERNDON.

Oxford, December 6. 49 4w

SPRING GOODS.

O. F. LONG & Co.

HAVE just received, and now offer for sale at their old stand, their Spring Supply, consisting of every variety of Goods usually kept by the merchants of this place, viz:

A Large and General Assortment of

Dry Goods, &c.

COMPRISING

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES,
atinets,
FRENCH, ENGLISH AND AMERICAN
PRINTS,
PRINTED LAWNS & MUSLINS,
Black & Coloured Silks,
&c. &c. &c. &c.
ALSO
Hardware and Cutlery,
Shot Guns,
Hats, and Shoes,
Bonnets,
Crockery,
Cotton Yarn,
School Books, Stationary, &c.

All of which they will sell at the lowest prices for Cash, or on a short credit to punctual dealers only.

May 8. 18—

FARMER'S HOTEL.

Mr. Richison Nichols

HAS taken charge of this well known establishment, and is prepared to accommodate Travellers in a comfortable manner.

☞ Stage passengers will find it very convenient, as it is directly opposite the Post Office.

Regular Boarders will be received on accommodating terms.

August 15. 32—

Forwarding Agency.

☞ THE subscribers inform the Merchants of the interior, that they are still engaged in the Forwarding way, and trust that with the facilities and experience they now possess in the transaction of this business, to merit the patronage heretofore conferred. They have large Ware Houses at the river and in town, for the reception of forwarding Goods apart from other buildings, and comparatively safe from fire.

WILKINGS & BELDEN,
Fayetteville.

Refer to
Messrs. CAVE & HOLLAND, Hillsborough.

April 5. 85—

WILLIAM W. GRAY'S
Invaluable OINTMENT,
FOR THE CURE OF
External Diseases, viz:

White Swellings, Scrofula and other Tumours, Sore Legs and Ulcers, Old and Fresh Wounds, Sprains and Bruises, Swellings and Inflamations, Scalds and Burns, Women's Sore Breasts, Scald Head, Rheumatic Pains, Chilblains, Tetters, Eruptions, Biles, Whitlows—and a most effectual remedy for the removal of Corns,

Also, Beckwith's Anti-Dispeptic Pills,

FOR SALE BY

ALLEN PARK.

September 8. 35—

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
Orange County.

In Equity—September Term, 1838.

Woods v. Bobbitt and others - Original Bill.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that James Woods, one of the defendants in this cause, is not an inhabitant of this state; It is therefore ordered that publication be made in the Hillsborough Recorder for six weeks successively, that unless the said defendant appear at the next term of this Court, to be held for the county of Orange, at the court house in Hillsborough, on the second Monday of March next, and plead, answer or demur, the cause will be set down for hearing and heard *ex parte* as to him

JAMES WEBB, *C. & M. E.*

September 19. 37 - 6w

Boarding House.

A FEW regular Boarders can be accommodated by the subscriber, at the old stand of John Faddis deceased.

Persons desiring it can also be accommodated during Court week

THOMAS D. CRAIN.

February 15 08—

HILLSBOROUGH, N. C.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY

BY DENNIS HEARTT,

AT THREE DOLLARS A YEAR, OR TWO DOLLARS FIFTY CENTS IF PAID IN ADVANCE.

Those who do not give notice of their wish to have their paper discontinued at the expiration of the year, will be presumed as desiring its continuance until countermanded—And no paper will be discontinued until all arrearages are paid, unless at the option of the publisher.

Advertisements not exceeding sixteen lines, one dollar for the first, and twenty five cents for each subsequent insertion; longer ones in proportion. Court advertisements twenty five per cent higher. A reduction of 33⅓ per cent. will be made to advertisers by the year.